

HE TELLS HIS TALE.

Whaley's Story of Corruption in the Republican Party

TOLD TO APPLAUDING POPULISTS

At the Meeting at the Populist League Rooms Last Night—He Unburdened Himself at Last.

E. B. Whaley made his "confession of faith" last night before the Populist league. Mr. Whaley seemed ill at ease. He defended his course in the city council and attempted to prove that his actions were in line with Populism and so he didn't have far to jump to espouse the cause of the People's party.

The chairman, J. M. Harrington, introduced Mr. Whaley with: "This is the man with whom we expect to whale the Republicans of Topeka."

Mr. Whaley, who has been ill, said that his physical condition would put a limit on his whaling powers. "For the past twelve years," he said, "I voted the Republican ticket in a mechanical way from a force of habit. I will make the statement that 50 per cent of the Republicans who vote this fall will do so from force of habit and could give no reason for their action."

He denied that he would be a candidate for office on the Populist ticket and said that the report was circulated to injure his influence. He said if he had any malice for anyone it would be for the Populists who had turned him out of the office he held in the state house.

"When I was first elected to the council," he continued, "bonds had been voted three years before for the approaches for the Sixth street viaduct, but it had not been built because the railroad did not want it built. Within one year after I entered the council the Santa Fe railroad was compelled the viaduct. Isn't it in line with the Populist teachings to compel the railroad to serve the people?"

"When I entered the council the Barber Asphalt company had been in Topeka a year. I discovered the rottenness of the concern and I defeated their contracts on Topeka avenue and Van Buren street and saved the tax payers of Topeka \$75,000."

"The water works management had sold its plant to eastern parties at an enormous price, and asked the council for an extension of franchise and a removal of the hydrant limit, but I found out what they were doing, and made it so warm for them that they dropped the matter before it came up for consideration. [This attempt to reduce the pay of certain men, and if understood anything about the Populist platform, the reduction of taxation is one of its cardinal principles.]

"I championed the eight hour ordinance introduced by the Trades Assembly, and helped secure its passage. Then the sewer contractors cut the wages of their employees to \$1.25 when the city force was getting \$1.50. I opposed the passage of their appropriation ordinance in that amount, and before it passed I said that if the council permitted the sewer contractors to pay \$1.25 it would have to reduce the pay of the other members of the city force. This is what my enemies used against me and said I was an enemy of the working men, while as a fact I had always raised my voice in their behalf."

Mr. Whaley then paused as if about to tread upon uncertain ground but continued. "The first thing I noticed when I worked at the statehouse and protested against, was when L. U. Humphrey used his contingent fund to keep Lew Hamback in the Third congressional district fixing up delegations. But Humphrey didn't stop at that. The people along the Kansas Central branch complained about the condition of the road and applied to the board of commissioners to compel the railroad to fix up its road. George T. Anthony was a member of the board and was also a candidate for congressman-at-large, and he wanted the votes of the people along the road. So an order was made and Anthony went to Gov. Humphrey and told him something had to be done. So on the recommendation of a railroad lobbyist he employed a supposed to be anti-railroad attorney to prosecute the road and he was paid \$500 out of the public treasury. Is it any wonder the people did not get justice?"

"When a successor to Senator Plumb was appointed I was working for Major Hudson, and I found out from a conference between Humphrey, Geo. R. Peck and Perkins that Perkins was to be appointed forty-eight hours before he was named, and that the Santa Fe had to have a man in the senate in place of Plumb, and now I hear that Humphrey is to have a place on the board of railroad commissioners in case of Republican success, and what can we expect from him?"

"In this county the Santa Fe railroad determined to secure the renomination of a district judge. The company used money lavishly for that purpose, and it was distributed by a prominent official in the Santa Fe offices, but in this case their man was defeated."

"In the election two years ago," continued the speaker, "when it was found that the Republicans were defeated, a scheme was hatched to steal the state and I was asked how many votes I could furnish from Shawnee county to make up the deficiency. I said that I would have nothing to do with anything of the kind. Then the committee sent to a man in the northeastern part of the state and he replied that he could be depended upon for his share, but here the backbone of the chairman gave away and he has been hooted at ever since."

He said that when the Republicans found that they had lost the senate they determined to save the house so that the maximum freight bill could not become a law. Then he said the bill of the drawing of the tie as before told in the JOURNAL and said he had been told by a prominent Republican that the ticket with the name of the Republican on it was never put into the hat but that he did not see the drawing himself."

Then Mr. Whaley took up the railroad assessment of 1891. "I have discovered," he said, "that the board saved the roads \$500,000 by lowering the assessment and that it cost them \$25,000. If you want to know where the money went divide \$25,000 by five—the number of railroad assessors."

"When thieves fall out just men get

their dues," chimed in a voice from the crowd, but Mr. Whaley did not notice the interruption.

"Then," continued the speaker, "three out of five of the railway assessors are school fund commissioners and they bought \$125,000 worth of railroad bonds of Wichita and Scott counties which would not have brought five cents on a dollar in the eastern markets, and I am informed that not one dollar of interest has ever been paid on these bonds."

Mr. Whaley was applauded when he sat down, and after the applause had subsided an old colored man in the audience arose and begged leave to ask Mr. Whaley a question.

"Mr. Whaley, I want to ask you about a little conversation we had two years ago, when you were on the state central committee," he said, "you told me that you were authorized to buy me for \$10 a speech. Is it true that they gave that much for a little fellow like me?"

Whaley—"I will have to admit that I was working you a little."

G. C. Clemens was the next speaker. He devoted nearly all his time to the sermon preached by Rev. Linus Blakesley Sunday, in which he denounced the labor agitator and the strike.

In speaking about the strike he said: "One of two things is now certain. The men must now either starve or fight. Capital cannot afford to let the A. R. U. win, for that would mean that capital is at the mercy of organized labor, and that is not what I would like to see."

He said it seemed to him that a mighty revolution was at hand, and that it could no longer be averted.

J. O. Langdon was introduced as a converted Methodist preacher, and said he had espoused Populism.

A. H. CASE'S OPINION.

We Already Have the Populist Dream Government Control of Railroads.

By the act of congress of July 2, 1890, it is provided, "Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states, or with foreign nations, is hereby declared illegal," and, "Every person who shall make any such contract or engage in any such combination or conspiracy shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding \$5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court," and "Every person who shall monopolize or attempt to monopolize, or combine or conspire with any other person or persons, to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several states, or with foreign nations, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both such punishments, in the discretion of the court."

Under this law the circuit courts of United States are given full authority to enforce the violation, or the attempted violation of its provisions, and to punish by fine and imprisonment.

The courts can proceed summarily, by petition on the equity side of the court, without the intervention of a grand jury, and it is made the duty of the district attorney, under the direction of the attorney general, to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain such violations.

Now, under this law, the government holds, through its executive and judicial officers, that it may invoke the military power, whether requested by the local authorities or not, to prevent the stoppage of commerce between the states, and suppress any combination that tends to that end.

Now, granting the power claimed to be conferred by this law, what power and authority does the law give to the general government over the railroads? If the government can by virtue of the law of 1890, restrain, prevent and punish the individual members of the community, it can also by the same law and by the same process restrain, prevent and punish the corporations.

If the government has the power to order its troops into the states, on its own motion, or on the demand of the corporations, to remove any obstruction to its trains, on the pretext of obstruction to commerce, whether the pretext be true or false, then the same right and power exists in the government to control, regulate and operate the trains and corporations, they are called upon to protect.

If this power which the railroads have now put in practical operation, is to be our "Majora regalia," then the millennium of the Populist "government control," has come and come to stay. If this is true, can it be applied, and shall be upheld by the courts. There is no reasoning or sophistry that can apply this law to men of the railroad companies and not include the men of the companies and the companies themselves, both as individuals and as corporations.

Then if the companies combine in any manner either through the carrying of obnoxious cars, commodities, merchandise, passengers, or other freight, calculated or intended to obstruct interstate traffic, or if they so reduce the wages of their employees, or their numbers, as to thereby prevent traffic between the states, or if they put a tariff on traffic which amounts to prohibition, or in any manner obstruct, or attempt to obstruct interstate trade and traffic, then this law becomes an active, and powerful force to crush out all such violations and infractions of the law, and the precedent is set that the military arm may be, and will be, used to enforce the decrees of the government, without the aid of the courts.

All that the people ask is, that the government make no discrimination, between employer and employee. Government control, not ownership; fair play and no deal in the interest of either, but equal and exact justice to the whole people; this, and this only, will satisfy the country. Let the corporations, and their employees, know that neither shall interfere with the rights of the other, then will we have no more railroad strikes, and peace will reign.

A. H. CASE.

Just Found the Piece. Where you can get your furniture repaired and also packed for shipment. Cleaning and laying carpets a specialty. All kinds of general jobbing work done on short notice. Work guaranteed by a good mechanic. No 417 West Tenth street.

CITY COUNCIL MEETS.

The Scavenger Ordinance the Principal Topic.

MAYOR MAY APPOINT ONE MORE.

He Intends to Appoint Another Scavenger—Other Council Matters.

At the meeting of the city council last night Councilman Stephenson of the Second ward made an attack on the new scavenger ordinance. He said it gave one man a monopoly of a business that has heretofore been a paying industry in the hands of several, and said the ordinance as a whole savored "too strongly of 'machine methods' of doing business."

The ordinance says among other things that "one or more" city scavengers may be appointed by the mayor. Last night Mayor Harrison submitted the name of T. W. Durham for the position. This "more" was not forthcoming, and whether or not there is to be a monopoly of scavenger work in Topeka rests entirely with the mayor. Under the new ordinance no one is allowed to clean vaults or otherwise attend to the scavenger work in the city without being appointed by the mayor and confirmed by the council. If there is only one scavenger there will be no competition, and no change or appeal if the work is not satisfactory.

These were the grounds on which Mr. Stephenson urged the appointment of more than one city scavenger. He said that while he had nothing against T. W. Durham for the position, he thought it was unjust to give one man a monopoly of the whole service, especially as three or four men have heretofore been able to make a fair living at it. While the price to be charged by the scavenger is regulated by the ordinance at 10 cents a barrel it is also in the ordinance without competition, "doubtful" in the number of barrels, and moreover Colonel Durham must be employed to do the work whether the taxpayers prefer some one else or not.

Mr. Fellows called on Mr. Stephenson to explain what he meant by "machine methods."

Colonel Burgess said he would rather have two scavengers than one, but didn't put any faith in the accusations regarding a machine.

In explanation Mr. Stephenson said he had nothing to retract, and that when citizens were forced by law to patronize one man, he called that machine legislation.

Mr. Stevens thought a little competition wouldn't hurt Mr. Durham in view of the fact that half a dozen men had made a living out of it heretofore. It is quite a big contract, he said, to clean all the vaults in Topeka.

Mayor Harrison finally said if the council wanted to appoint one scavenger he would appoint another, although he thought one was enough. He asked for a roll-call to find out how the councilmen felt about it. Those who favored more than one scavenger voted aye, and those opposed, no. The vote resulted: Aye—Pattison, Stevens, Stephenson, Burgess, Fellows and Griggs—5. No—Hudson, Erdinger, Bradford and Fulton—4.

The mayor observed that there wasn't a very overwhelming majority, but that another scavenger would be named at some distant date.

The city recently purchased the city dump from Mr. Durham for \$800 cash, because Durham couldn't make it pay.

Mistakes Corrected.

Mayor Harrison returned to the council two ordinances passed at the last meeting, without his signature. The return of the ordinances was not in the nature of a veto, but to correct some small clerical or legal mistakes. One of these ordinances was one commonly called the cigarette ordinance. The title reads, "An ordinance to prevent the sale of tobacco, opium or other narcotics," etc., while the body omits the expression "or other narcotics." This was inserted, and also the word "cigarettes" as the mayor explained that many cigarettes do not contain tobacco at all.

The second ordinance was one returned because one or two expressions in it were not explicit enough. The mistakes were rectified, and then both ordinances were passed again.

Cost of Brick Walks.

City Engineer Lewis Kingman submitted his statement of the cost of the brick sidewalks which the council will soon let a contract for the construction of. The estimate is for six and three-fourths cents per square foot. Estimating that there are 1100 lots condemned and that the walks are six by twenty-five feet, the cost will amount to about \$12,000.

A large number of petitions were received last night from persons whose walks were condemned, asking for release from condemnation provided they repair their old walks. Hard times have made these requests more numerous than usual, and many of them are from persons who would be glad to lay permanent walks if they could afford it. These petitions were all referred to the committee on streets and walks.

Improvements in Parkdale.

The matter of improvements at the junction of Eighth and Tenth streets, near Topeka cemetery, occupied a great deal of time at the meeting last night. It appears that every time there is a heavy rain the water backs up and fills all the cellars and wells in the neighborhood, on account of the defective grading of the streets. The neighborhood in question appears to be a sort of No-man's-land, as there was some doubt whether it was in the Second, Third or Fifth wards. Mr. Griggs of the Fifth was the champion of a measure providing for a series of culverts there that is calculated to obviate the water nuisance. He said: "If this district were in the Fourth ward it would have been fixed long ago." It will cost about \$150 to make the necessary improvements. The matter will be considered again next Monday night.

They Changed Their Minds.

A few weeks ago a number of residents living in the block bounded by Lincoln, Lane, Seventh and Eighth streets petitioned for a sewer, and their block was declared a benefit district as one of the first steps to give the people there a nice little sewer all of their own. Since the petition was presented, however, a man who lives in the block changed his mind. He decided it would cost too much, so he went around among his neighbors and told them the block was so unfortunately located that the sewer couldn't be given a sufficient fall. For this reason W. McA. Green, Mrs. W. E. Sterne and others who petitioned for the sewer protested

against it last night. City Engineer Kingman gave a charming talk about the grades in the neighborhood to prove that the sewer can be built at a reasonable price. The whole matter was referred to the committee on sewers and waterworks, who will go out today and look the ground over.

Small Public Business.

All of the members were present last night. The session lasted two hours and fifteen minutes. The adjournment was made until next Monday night.

Dog Tax Collector J. K. Miller has collected \$306 since May 3rd.

R. H. C. Searle complained of the condition of the alley bounded by Eighth and Ninth, Fillmore and Clay streets. Referred.

Mr. Stevens, chairman of the committee on fire service, reported that 2,000 feet more hose was needed, and stated the department, 3,100 is unit for service. The report was tabled.

The Church of God petitioned for the use of the City park, beginning July 12, for religious services twice a day. Elder W. T. Turpin and all the deacons signed the petition. Colonel Burgess protested. The petition was not taken up, and favored trying to cultivate a little grass in the park. The petition was granted with only Mr. Burgess voting in the negative.

The claim of John Nevils for \$25 damage to his garden by the recent high water was rejected. Nevils is a colored man who has a little garden in the Fifth ward near the Shungungwa. The water damaged his "radishes, potatoes, tomatoes, asparagus, lettuce," etc., and he wanted the city to pay for it.

The council agreed to move Mrs. A. H. Wood's hydrant, at the northwest corner of Seventh street and Topeka avenue, from the sidewalk to the curb line.

The petition of T. B. Sweet and others asking that Christ hospital be exempted from sewer tax was referred to the city attorney for his opinion.

THE MEETING AT OAKLAND

A Meeting of Strikers and Sympathizers at the School House.

No room in Oakland's brick school house is very large and those who went to attend the meeting of railroad men in one of the upstairs rooms last evening found it crowded to its utmost capacity. Still the number did not exceed one hundred and fifty, nearly all of whom were residents of Oakland with their wives and children.

P. S. Withers presided and in accepting the chair made a pleasant little speech in which he regretted the tumultuous condition of affairs, but considered it inevitable in righting labor's many wrongs.

He was followed by P. E. Cook, whose talk was short and to the point.

The speaker of the evening was B. M. Wallace of the Railway Register, who is also the national organizer of the Bridge and Buildingmen's association.

Among other things he said: "I am sorry for the terrible conditions that confront us, but we are ferriest them now and must stay until we win the victory. The fight is now not so much the A. R. U. against Pullman as it is the multitude of the laborers against the four large organizations that are now seeking to withhold their aid in this, our extremity. But I believe we will win eventually and that when the next annual meetings of these several orders are called there will be a very few left to attend them. I am sorry for this, too, but it is coming."

"You hear a great deal said no doubt about how well Pullman has treated his employees. I know a little about that myself. The land that the city of Pullman stands on was originally a swamp and every house there rests on ground made by the man who lives in the house. In regard to rents, a two room house that you can rent in Topeka for five or six dollars Pullman charges ten or twelve for. Houses that did not originally cost him \$500 he rents to his employees for \$20 a month. Pullman donated to his city a great public library and was greatly praised for it. It was said to be free and yet I know that if one of the citizens wanted a book of the library he was compelled to join the association and pay a membership fee of one dollar. We have better and freer libraries in Topeka than that, that you never hear of outside of the city limits."

"I have been in the employ of railroads for twenty-two years and have been in strikes before. I have been in strikes before under Mr. Frey and I want to tell you that you needn't believe all this talk that railroad men discharged under him will never be taken back. This is his fourth strike. In the other three he talked the same way and yet re-employed men that he had discharged as strikers."

"The committee of shopmen that went to see Treasurer Wilder of the Santa Fe about the pay got no satisfaction. He told them among other things that since the strike began the road is suffering a decrease of business that amounts to \$40,000 daily, and for that reason it would be impossible to pay at present. The strike had been on then for seven days. Now we would like to know what has become of the \$40,000 a day for the fifty-one days prior to that time."

"Now, we must all stay together in this fight. In union there is strength, and there is none in any other way. One and all we must go together and one and all must go together."

Mr. Wallace's speech was thoroughly appreciated.

A young man named Miller, who is a member of the Thomas quartette then sang "Fallen by the Wayside," and the A. R. U. orchestra responded with a selection.

After this the gathering was turned into a sort of an experience meeting and everyone in the hall had a declaration of faith and determination to make. This was kept up until after eleven o'clock when the meeting was adjourned hurriedly so that those from the city could catch the last car back to town.

How's This! We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for anyone of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

J. E. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Traux, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Wadding, Kinnear & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

THE PAULINE ROAD RACE.

Arrangements for an Interesting Bicycle Event Tomorrow Evening.

The preparations are complete for the handicap bicycle road race to take place this evening at 8 o'clock to Pauline and return.

The start will be made from Eighth street and Topeka avenue and there will be nine different starts.

The distance to Pauline and return is a little over ten miles. There is some betting on the race and it is the general opinion of the wheelmen that the time for the ten miles will be about 84 minutes.

The scratch men are M. Stevenson, E. J. Hawson and Fred Cook of Lawrence. They are considered the swiftest wheelmen in the city.

The following are the handicaps of the remaining competitors:

2 Minute—Lou Jarry, Hal Hazlett, J. McGrath and O. T. Shaffer.

3 Minute—Geo. Bartell, F. D. Dreisbach and A. E. Taylor.

4 Minute—J. Fogel, O. S. Townsend, Fred Bartell and H. D. Crosby.

5 Minute—E. W. Hawley, C. Claudy, W. J. Hunter, C. J. Stacy and Frank M. Tipton.

6 Minute—A. L. Murphy, Phil Eastman and Chas. Peyton.

7 Minute—Jas. Cole, Court Edwards and W. C. Stevenson.

8 Minute—W. W. Wikidal and W. H. Vesper.

10 Minute—Frank Whitlock and Louis Wikidal.

There are several dark horses in this race and they will probably surprise somebody. The race is under the sanction of the L. A. W. racing board of the district of Kansas.

SNAP SHOTS AT HOME NEWS.

Battery B was drilling last night.

The state board of pardons is in session.

The guns of the Topeka battery have been reloaded.

No man can retain his dignity and do much walking around on an electric car.

Gov. Leavelle has returned from Wichita where he spent a week with his family.

There is no danger now that the electric line will run out of coal before the strike is over.

Insurance Commissioner Snider has started a presidential boom for E. V. Debs, who is managing the present strike.

A Topeka man who was in Leavenworth yesterday declares now that the Topeka girls are prettier than they ever were before.

The executive committee of the Democratic state central committee will meet here next Saturday to confer with the candidates.

A new brick sidewalk is being laid at the corner of the avenue and Second street. Lots of new walks are being laid this week.

An application has been made for the pardon of John W. Watson who was sent to the penitentiary from Shawnee county in 1889 for seven years for grand larceny.

The Anti-Fool association has been organized in Topeka. Its object is to suppress all people (on both sides) who are talking "war" in connection with this strike.

The executive committee of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution met yesterday to arrange a program for the quarterly meeting on July 18.

"I have been trying some Chinese chigger remedy," said a Topeka man yesterday, "but it doesn't seem to do any good. Perhaps I haven't got Chinese chiggers."

Two Topeka small boys have a goat, and it ate a bunch of their firecrackers on the fourth of July. They immediately fed it a handful of matches also to see what the effect would be. This is a "story."

Asbury Park and Cleveland Rates. Tickets for Asbury Park on sale July 5, 6 and 7, with return limit as long as any other line offers, either publicly or privately.

For Christian Endeavor meeting, tickets will be sold July 8, 9 and 10, at one fare for the round trip.

Tickets to both Asbury Park and Cleveland sold to any person.

We are in it to stay and mean business with a big B. We offer you the best track, the best train service and the best time.

Call upon any agent of the Great Rock Island system for additional information, sleeping car or chair car reservation, etc.

H. O. GARVEY, City Ticket and Passenger Agent, 601 Kansas ave., Topeka, Kan.

Daily Mass Meetings. No Gipping, no Nausea, no Pain, when De Witt's Little Early Rises are taken. Small Pill. Best Pill. Best Pill. J. K. Jones.

When You Smoke, why don't you smoke good cigars, you can get them at Stansfield's, 632 Kansas avenue. He keeps none but the best imported and domestic 5 and 10 cents cigars.

These hot dries will not seem as warm if you go into Stansfield's and get an ice cream soda.

Cleveland, Ohio, and Return—Tickets sold July 8, 9, 10.

The Santa Fe has arranged to extend the time limit on their round trip tickets to Cleveland, Ohio, until September 15. See Rowley Bros. for particulars.

A satisfied customer is a permanent one. That's why we recommend De Witt's Early Rises. They cure constipation, indigestion and biliousness. J. K. Jones.

Subscribe for the Daily STATE JOURNAL. \$32 calls up the Poories.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Items of Interest About Topeka People and Visitors in Town.

A Pleasant Party. A very pleasant evening was spent at the home of Miss Bessie Brandon, 117 Monroe street, by a company of friends who came in to celebrate her fifteenth birthday. Those present were Misses Clara and Mame Wiseman, Minnie Wahl, Lena Ohmer, Tillie Holtwick, Dora Diment, Lydia Fisher, Tillie Zimmerman, Sarah Shrieber, Annie Wente, Amelia Becker, Mary Stewart, Minnie Kuehne, Belle Deitrich, Mollie Banner, Geo. Brandon, Clyde Boltz, Herbert Boltz, Frank and John Gutsch, Tom Miller, Otto Becker, Tommie Byers, Louis Nelson, Albert Wahl, George Wente, Will Grubbs, Walter Holtwick and John Thomas.

A Tea Party. Miss Lulu Stevens of Hawatha, was the guest of honor at a tea party given yesterday afternoon by Miss Myrtle Davis, including Misses Nellie McClintock, Florence and Winifred Welton, Bernice McDonald, Edna Crane, Flossie Moon and Edna McClintock. The young men joined them in the evening and a pleasant informal affair was the result, the rest of the company being, Messrs. Floyd McDonald, Oscar Woolverson, Will Wadsworth, Dave Harvey, Fred Angley, Frank and Harry Davis, Clyde Grubbs, Theron Kelly and Tom Clements.

Minor Social Mention. Misses Selma and Betty Glass of Kansas City, Belle Kittinger, Daisy Levi and Martha Auerbach, Messrs. Will Eche of Richmond, Joe Swartz of Denver, and Will and Harry Koh of Chicago, spent yesterday several miles west of the city, fishing.

Miss Cora Hopkins will return from Clay Center tomorrow.

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